

GEN. BANKS AND THE LIBERALS.
to the Editor of The Tribune.
SIR: Next to the glorious news from North

Carolina, the one item of intelligence which, to me, had most significance in THE TRIBUNE of this morning was a brave, manly and patriotic letter of Gen. Banks.

giving good and sufficient reasons for his adherence to

Reform movement. Yet, though I was greatly rejoiced to see and read his letter, it did not surprise me; it was only what might have been reasonably expected from one of the most clear-sighted and incorruptible statesmen of the country. It is true that I have been mortally and wisely selected as the standard-bearer of the people, had there been in Cincinnati or at Baltimore a man more deserving the honor, I should have been the present time Massachusetts has in the Senate of the United States a man of intellect and probity like that of the illustrious and venerable and cool man, Mr. Sumner. But in the course of nature, if not from other causes, it will be no great while before a vacancy will occur. I shall, with my sword and strategic hand to surmount it, and in that case, who can be so able, or so devoted, as I shall be, to the discharge of the duties of the office than Parker Burleigh. HENRY HOWE AND HELDER.

New-York, Aug. 2, 1872.

CONKLING CORRECTED AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: President Grant's friends made a great mistake in asking me to write to defend his administration before a New-York and Albany caucus which some so desperate should not be placed in such unwholesome hands. Even The Evening Post, which probably now prefer not to speak disparagingly of his actions in that direction, says, "His want of discrimina-

tion of the people have not yet learned to read and write, and could not so readily trace his errors and mis-

presentations. But it is only in his misstatements of the important facts in defense of Mr. Grant's attempt to get possession of the Dominican territory that I wish to correct. I am probably more familiar with that than any other American citizen, having been there much of

Mr. Conkling says: "When President Grant came to the question (annexation) was pending." I refer you to the testimony of ex-Commercial Agent Smith, given even before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, in 1898, in which he admitted that the United States Government, in 1898, had no other grand representations are inexcusable in a Senator. The actions of the state Department also show that in 1898, not long after Baer had succeeded in overthrowing the Government of Cabral by announcing him as a traitor to his country for consenting the lease of Samana, Baer sent me, E. P. Smith, as our Commercial Agent, to Washington with a proposal to lease or sell Samana, and also to transfer the negotiations to the United States; provided, that pending the negotiations, the United States Government would

establish a protectorate over his country, or in other words, maintain him in power until the act should be accomplished. Mr. Seward replied to the proposal for pre-

tion that "it would be an act of war itself;" and, though inclined to favor the project, would not entertain a "idea of protection a moment. But that which was an

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CONGRESSMAN DAWES CRITICISED.

SCHOULER REVIEWS HIS NEW-HAVEN SPEECH AND MAKES AN EARNEST PLEA FOR PEACE AND RECONCILIATION.

Gen. William Schouler, formerly one of the most prominent journalists of Massachusetts, and more recently Adjutant-General of that State, has written a long letter to Congressmen Dawes, criticising his New-Haven speech. The letter fills nearly two columns of the *Boston Post*, and is mainly a review of the positions taken by the speaker, and a statement of the views of political parties in Massachusetts upon the war. Gen. Schouler declares that the prejudices and hatreds engendered by the war are now, after seven years of peace, regarded only as an unmitigated curse. He upbraids Mr. Dawes for opposing a movement whose object is reconciliation and peace, and who speaks of the old hates and jealousies: "The precepts of Christianity and the maxims of wise statesmanship alike plead that they may be forgiven, and, if possible, forgotten. The facts do not, however, permit of being united nation, and that the blood of our heroes who died for the unity of their country and the safety of their flag may not have been in vain. For Freedom has not been put down, and it is yet dangerous to liberty and to the Union to trust the South with political power, and to surrender to the traitors to every State and to every citizen, then we have no real Union; and the soldiers and the sailors who for four years, on sea and land and in the air, have shed their blood to save it, and thought they had saved it, suffered in vain and died as the fool dieth."

In conclusion Gen. Schouler writes: "I have written this letter with no partisan feeling, with malice toward none, with a sense of the right as God gives me to see the right, and with a feeling that I have no right to see the right, but freely, whom I have personally known and respected for more than thirty years, would do best for the whole country. By so doing I have no doubt that I have done what is the most gentlemanlike thing in my life, and who, though dead, yet speaks, that accented the 150,000 Massachusetts men who, upon the land and upon the sea, fought for their country in the long and weary years of war, and who would have sacrificed the cause and the patriotic fame of the Commonwealth."

DRIFT OF THE PRESS.

The Enterprise and Cooperator of San Francisco, in their Review of the

The Paoli (Ind.) News was issued for the

time on that suit. It advocates the election of Greeley and Brown.

The Bellaire (Ohio) City Commercial has made its appearance with the names of Greeley and Brown at the head of its columns.

Probably **The Dayton (Ohio) Journal** is tired of life and of supporting the Administration. Even the editorial advertising seems to be incapable of recognizing the editor to a continuation of his remunerative and loyal existence. He says: "If any body wants to whip any body, W. D. Beckham is the man. He will do it for you. That is the case of vicarious sacrifice was never seen. Won't somebody thrash him, and put him out of his misery!"

The funniest of the recent campaign efforts on the part of the Reconstruction journals has been the one devoted to prove that Mr. Greeley was concerned in the overthrow of the job chasers.

The authorities in the effort to burn New-**York. The Express** insists that the grand question of the hour now is, Did Mr. Greeley also burn Chicago? And the *Amour* turns *Dein* to get up a story on the subject. The *Amour* says that Mr. Greeley had hardly averted the turn, (since Carpenter's late performances: but, if a frothy fancy, without any substance, were wanted, Birmingham would furnish it.

The Baltimore American is vexed that the President should have been assailed with a "warwound of abuse" because of the Butler fracas. It thinks it sufficient apology that an investigation was ordered in 1871, and sweetly adds: "There is no doubt that Butler is a blackguard, but it needed opportunity to show him up." It then goes on to denounce an Administration "which required that a year should elapse before that was 'developed'" to their satisfaction which had been patent.

The threatened opposition of the moneyed interests to Mr. Greeley does not trouble **The Kansas City (N. Y.) Herald**. It thinks "if there is a power growing up in this country which needs checking it is that of the moneyed aristocracy. Once let the people know that they are brought in direct antagonism to this, and that the moneyed aristocracy is bent on holding syndicates is enough to bring them to their knees. There will be such an uprising of the sons of labor as the country has never seen before. It will be sufficient to arouse the people to a just and awakened indignation."

The Baltimore American has a high opinion of the ability of those constituting what it calls "the Greeley faction." It is capable of "downright, absolute misrepresentation and exaggeration." It is "a bodied misrepresentation and exaggeration of the misfranchise of invention," composed of "a host of dishonest and disreputable persons," "a collection of 'wifful, malicious falsification.' It disfigures the 'most baseless frontiers' and the 'most disingenuous' for counteracting the 'most honest' and the 'most true' time, the *American* says. "We seldom descend to personalities."

A most profound organ is **The Troy Times**. It has labored under a solemn conviction from the very start of the Liberal movement, that it would all end in smoke. It has proved this again and again, but, as it